

Tropical Cyclone Structure Modification and Motion

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LONG-TERM GOALS

To improve tropical cyclone track and intensity prediction through a research program combining high resolution modeling and detailed observations to investigate physical processes by which the motion and structure of a tropical cyclone is modified.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of this project is to investigate the physical processes that occur as a tropical cyclone interacts with the environment such that motion and structure changes occur. Specific interactions being studied are with mesoscale convective systems (MCS) that have been hypothesized to impact the development, motion, and structure of tropical cyclones, with baroclinic environments in the tropics and in the midlatitudes during extratropical transition, and with topography as a tropical storm makes landfall. As a storm makes landfall, significant asymmetries in the low-level wind structure are expected to develop with marked impact on precipitation and wind damage patterns. During extratropical transition, radical changes to the storm structure occur as the warm core is eroded by intruding cold, dry air from the midlatitudes. Re-intensification to a strong midlatitude system is possible, and to further complicate matters, passage over the Japan islands can occur during this transitioning period. In cases where forecast models did poorly in predicting the motion and re-intensification of the storm during these transitional periods, better understanding of these processes should improve motion and intensity forecasts.

APPROACH

Due to the scarcity of detailed observations in regions where tropical cyclones develop and move, high-resolution, idealized modeling is combined with observations in all studies described here. The degree of physical complexity included in current mesoscale models allows detailed examination of environmental and mesoscale convective system (MCS) impacts on the motion, structure, and intensity of tropical cyclones. However, caution must be taken when applying cause and effect arguments to describe the complex physical interactions that develop in these high-resolution models that may be a product of the model parameterizations rather than realistic physical processes. Thus, a tiered approach is employed here, in which understanding of basic processes comes first and is built upon by gradually adding to the complexity of the modeling system, isolating each physical process in turn. The U.S.

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Navy's coupled ocean-atmosphere mesoscale prediction system is the primary model used in ongoing studies into landfall modifications and extratropical transition effects on tropical cyclone motion and structure. Where available, detailed observations such as those available from the ONR-sponsored TCM-92 and TCM-93 field experiments are used to verify processes examined in the model experiments.

WORK COMPLETED

Simulations using the PSU/NCAR mesoscale model investigated the possible role of mesoscale convective systems in producing tropical cyclone track deflections. New diagnostics were developed to aid in this effort.

Simulations using the U.S. Navy's coupled ocean-atmosphere mesoscale prediction system (COAMPS) investigated the influence of topography, and midlatitude baroclinic environment on the structure of TY Peter. First-guess fields and boundary conditions were provided from the Navy Operational Global Prediction System at 1-degree latitude/longitude resolution and interpolated to the high-resolution domains used in COAMPS. Sensitivity studies were conducted by varying the degree of idealization of topography in the model.

Simulations using COAMPS investigated the structural changes that occur as a simulated tropical cyclone interacts with an idealized midlatitude baroclinic zone. Idealized initial conditions for both the environment, and the tropical cyclone were created by specifying the three-dimensional wind structure. The tropical cyclone mass fields were then calculated using gradient wind and hydrostatic balance. The environmental mass fields were calculated using geostrophic and hydrostatic balance. Boundary conditions were calculated directly from the idealized fields and held constant through the simulation at the initial values. Sensitivity studies were run in which the strength of the environmental baroclinic zone was changed.

Simulations using the PSU/NCAR mesoscale model investigated the effects of vertical shear on a tropical cyclone. Model resolution was increased to 5 km with a third inner mesh and all convective processes that were previously parameterized on the 15- and 45-km meshes were calculated using an explicit physical representation of convection.

RESULTS

New interpretations have been obtained with respect to the role that a large MCS may have played in the track deflection of TY Robyn (1993) in the western North Pacific during the ONR-sponsored TCM-93 field experiment (Ritchie and Elsberry 1998). Interaction between a mesoscale convective vortex associated with the MCS and a simulated tropical cyclone with a structure similar to that observed in TY Robyn was modeled. The simulations show that as much as a 2 m s^{-1} deceleration in Robyn's westward motion might have resulted due to an interaction with the mesoscale convective vortex, and then a more northward track deflection, which is similar to that observed. This study demonstrates that better analysis of mesoscale convective vortices may be important in numerical weather prediction models to obtain a correct steering current over the tropical cyclone as the majority of the steering in these simulations was located between 300 and 750 mb, a region of the atmosphere that is not well sampled by observing systems over the oceans.

The physical processes of transitioning and landfalling tropical cyclones have been investigated using COAMPS. As a tropical cyclone makes landfall, interaction with steep topography is hypothesized to produce localized extremes in low-level winds, which in turn may produce extreme precipitation events.

A case study of TY Peter (1997) was used to simulate the processes that occur as a tropical cyclone makes landfall (Ritchie et al. 1998). The case was further complicated as the tropical cyclone was also beginning to transition to an extratropical storm while interacting with an upper-level trough. The tropical cyclone track guidance from both the Navy's global prediction system and COAMPS was slow. For the COAMPS simulation, the simulated path was very close to that observed, and rainfall patterns closely matched SSM/I data (Ritchie et al. 1998). Interestingly, the majority of the rainfall (spatially and intensity) occurred over the open ocean north of Japan rather than over the mountain regions of the islands. Idealized studies that simulated the same case over open ocean, and then over flat terrain, demonstrated that the majority of the rainfall occurs as a result of the baroclinic processes associated with interaction with the upper-level trough as the tropical cyclone transitions to an extratropical system rather than because of interaction with topography.

Extratropical transition of tropical cyclones has been hypothesized to occur in two stages (Klein 1997).

The first stage, called transformation, occurs as a tropical cyclone encounters cooler air and waters and a baroclinic zone associated with midlatitude westerlies. Observed structural changes include the damping of the strong core convection and re-organization of rainbands into an asymmetric pattern, particularly in the northern sector of the tropical cyclone core. In addition, outflow is favored to the north and northeast, and the central pressure begins to rise. Transformation is defined to have finished when the central pressure stops rising. Re-intensification subsequently occurs in some systems when, as part of an interaction with an upper-level trough, re-deepening of the system to a significant midlatitude storm takes place. An idealized study using COAMPS investigated processes associated with a mature tropical cyclone that transitions into an extratropical storm by simulating the effects of strong shear such as that found in the midlatitudes on the tropical cyclone structure. As the environmental vertical shear increases, the ability of the simulated tropical cyclone to remain coherent against the shear is reduced and the tropical cyclone begins to tilt. This tilting disrupts the convective processes that are important for maintaining vertical coherency of the vortex and an asymmetric pattern of convection develops to the northeast of the vortex core. At a critical vertical shear, the convection weakens in the upper-level portion of the tropical cyclone, which is then advected downstream. However, the lower portion of the tropical cyclone remains vertically coherent and upright. Whereas the central pressure of the tropical cyclone begins to rise similar to observed, a sea-level trough in the pressure develops below the upper-level warm core that has been advected downstream. Thus, elongation of the sea-level pressure contours in the direction of the vertical shear also resembles observations. Sensitivity tests varying the environmental vertical wind shear are in progress to determine what tropical characteristics (intensity, size, etc.) lead to (or prevent) this vertical decoupling during extratropical transition.

The motion and structural development of tropical cyclones in a weakly baroclinic vertical shear environment have also been numerically simulated (Frank and Ritchie 1998). Important results include the identification of persistent patterns of asymmetric convection and rainfall in the left quadrant of the storm. The rotational motion of the storm due to storm tilt that was identified in dry simulations is reduced in simulations that include parameterizations of convective processes since the storm tilt due to environmental shear is almost completely eliminated in the presence of strong vertical momentum transport. In an environmental vertical wind shear of 3 m s^{-1} over the entire troposphere, the storm is advected at 1 m s^{-1} with only a slight motion to the right of the zero-shear storm track. Current work

includes increasing the resolution of the model for simulations already completed and using a fully explicit moist physics scheme.

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